

4. Pursuant to Executive Order No. 12817 implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 778, on October 26, 1992, FAC directed the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to establish a blocked account for receipt of certain post August 6, 1990, Iraqi oil sales proceeds, and to hold, invest, and transfer these funds as required by the order. On October 5, 1994, following payments by the Governments of Canada (\$677,756.99), the United Kingdom (\$1,740,152.44), and the European Community (\$697,055.93), respectively, to the special United Nations-controlled account, entitled "United Nations Security Council Resolution 778 Escrow Account," the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$3,114,965.36 from the blocked account it holds to the United Nations-controlled account. Similarly, on December 16, 1994, following the payment of \$721,217.97 by the Government of the Netherlands, \$3,000,891.06 by the European Community, \$4,936,808.84 by the Government of the United Kingdom, \$190,476.19 by the Government of France, and \$5,565,913.29 by the Government of Sweden, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$14,415,307.35 to the United Nations-controlled account. Again, on December 28, 1994, following the payment of \$853,372.95 by the Government of Denmark, \$1,049,719.82 by the European Community, \$70,716.52 by the Government of France, \$625,390.86 by the Government of Germany, \$1,151,742.01 by the Government of the Netherlands, and \$1,062,500.00 by the Government of the United Kingdom, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$4,813,442.16 to the United Nations controlled account. Finally, on January 13, 1995, following the payment of \$796,167.00 by the Government of the Netherlands, \$810,949.24 by the Government of Denmark, \$613,030.61 by the Government of Finland, and \$2,049,600.12 by the European Community, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$4,269,746.97 to the United Nations-controlled account. Cumulative transfers from the blocked Federal Reserve Bank of New York account since issuance of Executive Order No. 12817 have amounted to \$157,542,187.88 of the up to \$200 million that the United States is obligated to match from blocked Iraqi oil payments, pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 778.

5. The Office of Foreign Assets Control has issued a total of 533 specific licenses regarding transactions pertaining to Iraq or Iraqi assets since August 1990. Since my last report, 37 specific licenses have been issued. Licenses were issued for transactions such as the filing of legal actions against Iraqi governmental entities, legal representation of Iraq, and the exportation to Iraq of donated medicine, medical supplies, food intended

for humanitarian relief purposes, the execution of powers of attorney relating to the administration of personal assets and decedents' estates in Iraq, and the protection of preexistent intellectual property rights in Iraq.

6. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from August 2, 1994, through February 1, 1995, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national, emergency with respect to Iraq are reported to be about \$2.25 million, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, the Bureau of Near East Affairs, the Bureau of Organization Affairs, and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Transportation (particularly the U.S. Coast Guard).

7. The United States imposed economic sanctions on Iraq in response to Iraq's illegal invasion and occupation of Kuwait, a clear act of brutal aggression. The United States, together with the international community, is maintaining economic sanctions against Iraq because the Iraqi regime has failed to comply fully with United Nations Security Council resolutions. Security Council resolutions on Iraq call for the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, the inviolability of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary, the release of Kuwaiti and other third-country nationals, compensation for victims of Iraqi aggression, long-term monitoring of weapons of mass destruction capabilities, the return of Kuwaiti assets stolen during Iraq's illegal occupation of Kuwait, renunciation of terrorism, an end to internal Iraqi repression of its own civilian population, and the facilitation of access of international relief organizations to all those in need in all parts of Iraq. More than 4 years after the invasion, a pattern of defiance persists: a refusal to account for missing Kuwaiti detainees; failure to return Kuwaiti property worth millions of dollars, including weapons used by Iraq in its movement of troops to the Kuwaiti border in October 1994; sponsorship of assassinations in Lebanon and in northern Iraq; incomplete declarations to weapons inspectors; and ongoing widespread human rights violations. As a result, the U.N. sanctions remain in place; the United States will continue to enforce those sanctions under domestic authority.

The Baghdad government continues to violate basic human rights of its own citizens through systematic repression of minorities and denial of humanitarian assistance. The Government of Iraq has repeatedly said it will not be bound by United Nations Secu-

rity Council Resolution 688. For more than 3 years, Baghdad has maintained a blockade of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies against northern Iraq. The Iraqi military routinely harasses residents of the north, and has attempted to "Arabize" the Kurdish, Turcomen, and Assyrian areas in the north. Iraq has not relented in its artillery attacks against civilian population centers in the south, or in its burning and draining operations in the southern marshes, which have forced thousands to flee to neighboring States.

In 1991, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolutions 706 and 712, which would permit Iraq to sell up to \$1.6 billion of oil under U.N. auspices to fund the provision of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies to the people of Iraq. The resolutions also provide for the payment of compensation to victims of Iraqi aggression and other U.N. activities with respect to Iraq. The equitable distribution within Iraq of this humanitarian assistance would be supervised and monitored by the United Nations. The Iraqi regime so far has refused to accept these resolutions and has thereby chosen to perpetuate the suffering of its civilian population. More than a year ago, the Iraqi government informed the United Nations that it would not implement Resolutions 706 and 712.

The policies and actions of the Saddam Hussein regime continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, as well as to regional peace and security. The U.N. resolutions require that the Security Council be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in judging its compliance with sanctions. Because of Iraq's failure to comply fully with these resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter it from threatening peace and stability in the region.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 1995.

REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 13

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby submit the first report on the Operation of the Andean Trade Preference Act. This report is prepared pursuant to the requirements of section 203 of the Andean Trade Preference Act of 1991.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 1995.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:43 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 665. An act to control crime by mandatory victim restitution.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 665. An act to control crime by mandatory victim restitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-391. A communication from the chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice relative to a lease with the Government of Brazil; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-392. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Performance of Department of Defense Commercial Activities"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-393. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development's Designee to the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on enforcement for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-394. A communication from Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of recommendations from the National Transportation Safety Board; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-395. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "Train Dispatchers Follow-up Review"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-396. A communication from the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the official boundary for the Clarks Fork Wild and Scenic River; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-397. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-398. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of activities under the requirements of the Architectural Barriers Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-399. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on

implementation of the Support for East European Democracy Act for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-400. A communication from Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on locality pay for officers of the Secret Service Uniformed Division; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-401. A communication from the Special Assistant to the President for Management and Administration, Director of the Office of Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and financial systems in effect during fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-402. A communication from the Executive Director of the National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and financial systems in effect during fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-403. A communication from the Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of the Potomac Power Company, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the uniform system of accounts for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-404. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and financial systems in effect during fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-405. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the administration and enforcement of the Job Training Partnership Act for the period July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-406. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the American Red Cross for the period July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-407. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of proposed regulations; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-408. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of recommendations for legislative action; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HEFLIN:

S. 369. A bill to designate the Federal Courthouse in Decatur, Alabama, as the "Seybourn H. Lynne Federal Courthouse", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 370. A bill to provide guidelines for the membership of committees making recommendations on the rules of procedure appointed by the Judicial Conference, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 371. A bill to make administrative and jurisdictional amendments pertaining to the United States Court of Federal Claims and the judges thereof in order to promote efficiency and fairness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 372. A bill to provide for making a temporary judgeship for the northern district of

Alabama permanent, and creating a new judgeship for the middle district of Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 373. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide for State management of solid waste, to reduce and regulate the interstate transportation of solid wastes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KOHL:

S. 374. A bill to amend chapter 111 of title 28, United States Code, relating to protective orders, sealing of cases, disclosures of discovery information in civil actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 375. A bill to impose a moratorium on sanctions under the Clean Air Act with respect to marginal and moderate ozone non-attainment areas and with respect to enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 376. A bill to resolve the current labor dispute involving major league baseball, and for other purposes; read the first time.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HEFLIN:

S. 369. A bill to designate the Federal Courthouse in Decatur, AL, as the "Seybourn H. Lynne Federal Courthouse," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SEYBOURN H. LYNNE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation designating the Federal courthouse in Decatur, AL, as the "Seybourn H. Lynne Federal Courthouse." Judge Seybourn Harris Lynne was appointed to the Federal bench by President Harry S. Truman in 1946, and he is the most senior judge in the Federal court system. He has dedicated over 53 years of distinguished service to the judicial system, with 46 of those years spent on the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama.

Judge Lynne is a native of Decatur, AL, and Auburn University—at that time known as the Alabama Polytechnic Institute—where he graduated with highest distinction. He earned his law degree from the University of Alabama in 1930. While in law school, he served as track coach and assistant football coach at the university. Upon graduation from law school, Judge Lynne practiced law in a partnership formed with his father, Mr. Seybourn Arthur Lynne.

In 1934, Seybourn Lynne was elected judge of Morgan County court. He remained in that position until January 1941, when he took over the duties of judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama. In December 1942, he resigned from the bench to voluntarily enter the military. After earning the rank of lieutenant colonel, he was relieved of active duty in November 1945 and